

**In the Claims**

1           1. (Currently Amended) A micromechanical relay comprising:  
2           a substrate;  
3           a source contact mounted on said substrate;  
4           a gate contact mounted on said substrate;  
5           a pair of drain contacts mounted on said substrate; and  
6           a deflectable beam;  
7           said deflectable beam including,  
8                 a conductive beam body having a first end and a second end,  
9                 said first end of said conductive beam body being attached to said source  
10          contact,  
11                 said conductive beam body extending substantially in parallel to said  
12          substrate such that said second end of said conductive beam body extends over  
13          said drain contacts,  
14                 a beam contact overhanging said drain contacts, and  
15                 an insulator positioned between said second end of said conductive beam  
16          body and said beam contact to join said second end of said conductive beam body  
17          to said beam contact and to electrically insulate said conductive beam body from  
18          said beam contact;  
19          said second end of said conductive beam body, said beam contact, and said  
20          insulator forming stacked planar layers.

1           2. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
2          deflectable beam is deflectable to a first position, said first position being when said  
3          beam contact is in electrical communication with said drain contact in response to an  
4          electrical field of a first strength established between said gate electrode and said  
5          conductive beam body;  
6                 said deflectable beam being deflectable to a second position, said second position  
7          being when said beam contact is electrically isolated from said drain contact in response

8 to an electrical field of a second strength established between said gate electrode and said  
9 conductive beam body.

1 3. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
2 substrate comprises oxidized silicon or glass.

1 4. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
2 deflectable beam body comprises nickel, gold, titanium, chromium, copper, or iron.

1 5. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
2 insulator comprises polyimide or PMMA.

1 6. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
2 insulator comprises silicon nitride, silicon oxide, or aluminum oxide.

1 7. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said drain  
2 contact comprises platinum, palladium, titanium, tungsten, rhodium, ruthenium, or gold.

1 8. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said gate  
2 contact comprises platinum, palladium, titanium, tungsten, rhodium, ruthenium, or gold.

1 9. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
2 source contact comprises platinum, palladium, titanium, tungsten, rhodium, ruthenium, or  
3 gold.

1 10. (Original) The micromechanical relay as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
2 micromechanical relay is incorporated into an electrical circuit.

1           11. (Currently Amended) A method for making a micromechanical relay,  
2 comprising:

3           (a) forming a source contact, a gate contact, and a pair of drain contacts upon a  
4 substrate;

5           (b) forming a sacrificial region over the source contact, gate contact, drain  
6 contacts, and substrate;

7           (c) forming a conductive beam contact region on the sacrificial region having the  
8 drain contacts thereunder;

9           (d) forming an insulative region over the beam contact region; and

10          (e) forming a conductive beam body on the source contact, the conductive beam  
11 body being formed further to extend laterally over the sacrificial region and the insulative  
12 region such that the conductive beam body, the beam contact region, and the insulative  
13 region form stacked planar layers, the formed conductive beam body extending laterally  
14 substantially over the source contact, gate contact, and drain contacts.

1           12. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the substrate  
2 comprises oxidized silicon or glass.

1           13. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the conductive beam  
2 body comprises nickel, gold, titanium, chrome, chromium, copper, or iron.

1           14. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the insulative region  
2 comprises polyimide or PMMA.

1           15. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the insulative region  
2 comprises silicon nitride, silicon oxide, or aluminum oxide.

1           16. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the drain contact  
2 comprises platinum, palladium, titanium, tungsten, rhodium, ruthenium, or gold.

1           17. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the gate contact  
2 comprises platinum, palladium, titanium, tungsten, rhodium, ruthenium, or gold.

1           18. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the source contact  
2 comprises platinum, palladium, titanium, tungsten, rhodium, ruthenium, or gold.

1           19. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the sacrificial region  
2 comprises titanium, titanium-tungsten, or copper.